and how the transactions of the local franchisee are audited by their parent certification bodies.

(c) and (d) While in some cases the dilution of norms of ISO certification and quality standards may be possible, there are specific IAF guidance document to the ISO/IEC Guide 62 and 66 that clearly describe the non-permissible relationship between certification and consulting services.

(e) The responsibility of monitoring the certification and consultancy relationship is the direct responsibility of the respective accreditation council.

In case any of the issues related to malpractices in the certification process with accreditation from foreign accreditation bodies is brought to the notice of the National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB), a part of Quality Council of India (QCI) along with appropriate evidences, NABCB takes up the issue appropriately with the foreign accreditation and certification bodies.

The process of certification to ISO 9000 and IS014001 standards is voluntary and not mandatory worldwide. The entire certification process of ISO 9000 and ISO 14001 in the world is under the supervision of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF), an organisation formed by the accreditation bodies of the different countries of the world as members. The Multilateral Arrangement (MLA) of mutual recognition governs the process of mutual recognition of the certificates accredited by the accreditation body members of IAF.

Through the membership of IAF, NABCB has brought to the notice of IAF the deteriorating standards of certification having accreditation from the foreign countries. Based on the efforts of NABCB. IAF is working for specific guidance document on the cross-frontier accreditation, which will help of improving the standards of the certification in India.

Trade Agreement with the EU

3871. DR. A. R. KIDWAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agriculture and Commerce Ministries' proposal to EU that India is ready to buy their Airbus aircraft provided the EU should be ready to buy sugar from India has been agree upon by both the countries;

(b) if so, whether any final deal has been signed;

(c) if so, the total sugar that will be purchased by the EU from India;

(d) the cost of the Airbus aircraft to be purchased from the EU; and

(e) to what extent India has been able to reduce the excess sugar from this deal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) No such specific deal to link export of sugar to EU countries against import of Airbus aircraft has been agreed upon by both the sides. Currently India has 20,000 tonnes per annum as quota for export of sugar to EU market under bilateral agreements. India has been fully utilizing this quota.

Export of sugar to Bangladesh

3872. SHRI S. M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar exported by India to Bangladesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the price at which sugar was exported; and

(c) the other details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : (a) to (c) The sugar exported to Bangladesh during the last 3 years is indicated as below:

Year (April-March)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. Crores)
2000-2001	42139	49.90
2001-2002	158340	179.99
2002-2003 (April-January)	254785	260.10
2001-2002 (April-January)	158340	179.99

(SOURCE : DGCI&S, Calcutta)